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The Legal Basis Of The Organization Of Educational Process In Military Educational Institutions

Ruzmet Muratovich Makhmudov

Professor Of The Department Of Pedagogy And Psychology Of Military-Technical Institute Of The National Guard Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Doctor Of Pedagogical Sciences, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Rustamjon Khamdamovich Khodiev

Independent Researcher Of Military-Technical Institute Of The National Guard Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article describes the main legal documents regulating the sphere of military education. The features improving the system of highly-qualified personnel preparation of high adequate are studied. The article also indicates achievements in the field of military security, dynamic changes in the state, issues of training professional military personnel, as well as tasks that should be implemented in improving the legal framework and mechanisms of military education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the procedure for admission to higher educational institutions of citizens undergoing military service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the benefits provided to them.

KEYWORDS

Military education, military life, military responsibilities and military discipline, military security, military-political situation, military personnel, legal acts.

INTRODUCTION

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: “We have set ourselves a great goal, such as building the

foundations of the Third Renaissance in our country, to create an environment and conditions for educating new Khorezmians, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Ulugbeks, Navoi and Baburs. We need to create”[8]. The positive changes taking place in the socio-economic life of our country are leading to a steady increase in the scope of our work to further improve the living conditions of servicemen and ensure their interests. We pay special attention to strengthening the strength of our Armed Forces, the professional and physical potential of our troops, social support for servicemen and their families, and educating our youth in the spirit of patriotism. On January 12, 2021, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a meeting of the Security Council to continue the reforms in the military education system, improve the activities of higher military schools, lyceums and colleges, including military academies “Temurbeks school”. The importance of strengthening the national spirit, love and devotion to the motherland, a sense of justice in all respects, the use of the rich martial arts of our great ancestors, including Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Shohruh Mirzo, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur [6] was emphasized.

METHODS

One of the current military strategic issues is to ensure stability, social welfare all the opportunities for the people to live in peace and, most importantly, the stability of our sovereignty, the integrity of our territorial integrity, which has been achieved due to independence. Since the days of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the head of our state has been paying great attention to reforming the defense sector,

forming a professional Armed Forces providing its personnel with highly qualified, skilled and combat-ready military personnel. At the same time, the requirements for the training and level of knowledge of the military specialist have increased, and professionalism has become a priority in the activities of the military [3]. This requires a significant change in the content of the educational process in this area, the methods of its organization. This is because at a time when there is a threat to public security, the issue of reliable national security requires increasing the efficiency of the Armed Forces of the country [4].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the Defender of the Fatherland Day and the 25th anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan said: “... training of professors and teachers of all higher military educational institutions, including their extensive training in leading foreign universities it is expedient”[2]. Indeed, professors and teachers of higher military educational institutions today play an important role in training future officers who are up-to-date, open-minded, have leadership skills and are fully mature. Because their knowledge and experience will serve as a model for the younger generation and will serve as a program in the future stages of military life. A system of normative legal acts aimed at ensuring the military security of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been created, which is reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Laws, Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Government Resolutions and other normative legal acts. During the years of independence,

Uzbekistan, like all spheres of life, has made significant progress in the field of military security.

Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that “the Republic of Uzbekistan has sufficient Armed Forces to ensure its security”[1]. The political and legal framework for ensuring military security has been created, and our existing Armed Forces have the ability to successfully combat internal and external military threats. The great importance of this industry in the life of countries is reflected in Chapter 26 of our encyclopedia “Defense is security”. The main legal basis for military security is created, as well as the only way to ensure the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan indicates a joint. The main normative and legal document regulating the field of military education, along with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education”, adopted on September 23, 2020. Article 15 of the law defines the forms of education, one of which is training in the field of defense, security and law enforcement. Today, about a dozen military higher education institutions in our country train qualified personnel in the field. Article 22 of the law also stipulates that training in the field of defense, security and law enforcement activities is carried out in accordance with the law, based on their specific characteristics.

In this regard, it should be noted that large-scale reforms are being carried out in the higher military education system in the country, focusing on training in the field of defense, security and law enforcement it is also understandable. Today, the escalating military-political situation in the world and in

our region requires servicemen to have all-round skills in ensuring national and military security of our country, as well as political, economic and socio-psychological knowledge. It also defines the tasks directly assigned to education and training in the performance of the commanding duties of each mature and qualified serviceman. Ensuring the national and military security of our country, the growing complexity of the military-political situation in the world and in our region requires officers to acquire not only in-depth knowledge and skills in the military field, but also political, economic, social and psychological knowledge. It also defines the tasks of education and training. Only people with modern knowledge, intellectual potential and advanced technologies, who understand the need to harmonize national and universal values, can achieve their strategic goals of development [5].

The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, adopted on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4947 of February 7, 2017, “Priorities in ensuring security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance and well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy The fifth priority, entitled “Directions”, also pays special attention to the training of military personnel in the Armed Forces. In particular, the protection of the constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entrusted with the implementation of such huge tasks as strengthening the state's defense capabilities, increasing the combat power and capacity of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The urgency of the issues of

professionalization of the Armed Forces in the period of military reform in the country, the formation of a professional army based on military-political factors, training of qualified specialists in various military specialties, achieving a political goal within a certain period of state building to solve tasks on the basis of a system of instructions aimed at solving them, and in this process to take into account such factors as the training of mature professional military personnel on the basis of philosophical, political, legal, psychological, economic, social, spiritual, cultural systems. Another special legal document in this regard is 2002 The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On universal military service and military service” adopted on 12 December. Article 15 of the law deals directly with the issues of admission to military educational institutions and preparation for military service, patriotic upbringing of youth. In addition, Article 24 of the Law guarantees the right of every citizen of Uzbekistan to education, in particular, citizens between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, including those who have reached the age of seventeen in the year of enrollment, as well as officers wishing to study in military educational institutions. servicemen and conscripts between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five who do not hold the rank of military servicemen may be admitted to military service as cadets of military-educational institutions.

The procedure for admission to higher educational institutions of citizens who have served in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also based on the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of June 3, 2014 No 141 “On approval of the Regulations on selection and admission to higher military educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan”. In

the context of ongoing globalization and changes in the entire system of international relations, the military-political situation in the world is growing threats and challenges to international and regional security - the growing geopolitical confrontation, the predominance of violent conflict resolution, including Increased use of weapons of mass destruction, militarization, intensification of international terrorism and extremism, intensification of the struggle in the information space and cyberspace have made it necessary for the modern Republic of Uzbekistan to adopt a modern “Defense Doctrine’ initiated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. On January 9, 2018, the “Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted in a new edition. This law also specifies military education and improving the quality of training, retraining and advanced training of military-pedagogical personnel with scientific potential in the national spirit of national military science as the main directions of development of the Armed Forces. Servicemen serving in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan are required not only to be physically fit, mentally fit, political and legal literate, but also to develop a level of spiritual and enlightenment maturity in order to educate them in the spirit of patriotism and patriotism. In this regard, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 The Resolution of October 11, “On additional measures to improve the system of continuous improvement of the spiritual, educational, cultural level and knowledge of servicemen serving in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan” serves as a legal basis. According to the resolution, a program of measures to regularly increase the morale, cultural level and knowledge of servicemen serving in the Armed Forces of the Republic of

Uzbekistan has been developed, which includes: servicemen serving in military units, including border guards. identification of disciplines for training to prepare for admission to higher education institutions, connecting military libraries to the network of educational institutions and access to information for direct use of information and resource centers of educational institutions, increase the knowledge of servicemen, further strengthen their knowledge and seminars measures to be taken, such as providing military units' libraries with textbooks for the training.

As a result of research conducted to study the social and legal basis of military education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we can see that there are a number of problems in this area. In particular, it can be seen that the existing military higher education institutions in the country do not have a unified system of monitoring and evaluation of cadets' knowledge, that is, they are assessed differently in different higher military educational institutions. However, this system is owned by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution of the Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 9, 2018 No PD-3775 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in the ongoing comprehensive reforms in the country" No. 19-2018 "On approval of the Regulations on the system of control and evaluation of student knowledge in higher education institutions" (registration number 3069, September 26, 2018). In addition, the Cabinet of Ministers in 2015 On the basis of Resolution No. 32 of February 24, the Regulation on the competition "The best

teacher of higher education" was approved, which determines the procedure for the annual competition "The best teacher of higher education" among teachers in higher education. However, the non-application of this Regulation to higher military educational institutions is included as a separate clause. This is important in identifying and encouraging highly qualified teachers in military higher education institutions, further enhancing the prestige of pedagogical activity, popularization of innovative technologies in education, creating a healthy competitive and creative environment in pedagogical activities, stimulating professional growth and skills of teachers in higher education is an obstacle. As noted by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "We will continue to train highly qualified military personnel, widely introduce advanced foreign experience, pedagogical and information and communication technologies in the educational process, as well as social and legal protection of servicemen, their families and veterans of the Armed Forces. We also give priority to it"[7]. Improving the regulatory framework in the field of military security is important in creating a well-trained army equipped with modern weapons capable of ensuring the independence, sovereignty and inviolability of our borders, as well as protecting the vital interests of the individual, society and the state from internal and external military threats. In improving the political and legal framework and developing the mechanisms of military education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is expedient to implement the following. First, it can be said that after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the law of military security has developed and formed as an independent branch of law, but a number of normative

legal acts to improve the legal framework of military law, including the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Military Security” Adoption of the Law “On the Status of Military Servicemen”; Second - to unify the rating of control and assessment of knowledge of cadets and students in the existing military higher education institutions in the country; Third - the Cabinet of Ministers of February 24, 2015 Ensuring the participation of teachers of higher military education in accordance with Annex 1 to the Resolution No. 32 “On approval of the Regulations on the competition” The best teacher of higher education; Fourth - regular improvement of curricula, textbooks and manuals, teaching methods in accordance with modern requirements; Fifth - dissemination of the world’s best practices in the development of education through international conferences, scientific-practical seminars, roundtables and gaining experience, as well as the publication of scientific articles; Sixth - further expansion of cooperation with military higher education institutions in developed countries; Seventh - further improvement of programs and curricula that provide practical vocational training of cadets in priority areas of military education.

CONCLUSION

In short, the ongoing democratic and legal reforms in the country, the further improvement of the system of training highly qualified military personnel to meet the highest requirements of modern international standards, the responsibility for the future development of our country, whose worldview and professional training are completely new. One of the main tasks before us is to train highly qualified young professionals who will be able to take on the task.

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